難関国公立大 英語 ＜読解編＞

この講座は，旧帝大レベルの難関大学を志望する生徒のための講座です。このテキストのほぼ全ての問題が，旧帝大で実際に出題された問題を使用しています。

直前講習でも変わらず重要なのは，根本の英語力を底上げすること。それには，予習→授業→復習のサイクルと，復習の際の音読 10 回と単語の暗記です。

肘井　学

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第１講　難関国公立大英語長文①

次の英文を読んで，設問 A ～ G に答えなさい。

Since time beyond memory walking has been the primary mode of human locomotion. Since the very beginning, walking and being human have (　あ　). On foot humans crossed the earth, experienced life, and defined their relationship to the environment. On foot they carried their children, supported their old, hauled their tools and goods, and herded their animals. Similarly, they fled, chased, and killed, hunted and gathered, sought food, water, fuel, and habitat, traveled, played, courted, and enacted their defining rituals. For millions of years our close and distant ancestors moved across history on foot, bringing truth to the notion that (1)we have walked our way to our being.

(2)With as much as half of human time and bodily energy dedicated to walking and related physical activities such as running, jumping, crawling, and climbing, changes in the conditions of walking altered lives and societies. Many such changes occurred in the vast period of prehistory, reaching from the first steps and early migrations of our first bipedal (two-footed) ancestors to the agricultural revolution and the emergence of river-valley civilizations about ten thousand years ago.

These civilizations in the Indus, Tigris and Euphrates, and Nile river valleys marked a profound transformation in elements of human walking. The main features of these civilizations—a fixed place, an annual food supply,

domesticated beasts of burden, specialization in tool making, storage, utilization of the wheel, command of a river, and dominance of major trails and routes—were all factors that shaped who went on foot and why, where, and when they did so.

NOTE

Of all early civilizations, the Roman empire, at the high point of its thousand-year history, reached furthermost in space. (3) Its roads, built mainly to project its army's power and state authority, formed a system of movement that associated walking with smooth surfaces, greater carrying capacity, and unified routes of travel. Its system of land travel, which utilized oxen, horses, and carts, but was based on and principally required walking, was not（ い ）in Europe until the eighteenth century. (4) If walking set the common but variable standard of local human locomotion, the marching speed and distance of Roman fighting forces set the upper limit of prolonged land travel and defined a type of domination unrivaled since humanity first trod the earth.

"In the beginning was the foot," wrote anthropologist Marvin Harris. The earliest hominid*[1] species walked on two feet from two to four million years before a subsequent hominid species made tools, and from four to six million years before homo sapiens, our kind, appeared about a hundred thousand years ago. "Anthropologists and biologists are now agreed," science writer John Noble recently wrote, "that upright posture and bipedal walking was the crucial and probably first major adaptation associated with the divergence of our human lineage from a common ancestor with the African apes."

NOTE

Psychologist Robert Provine speculates that bipedalism permitted hominids to make fuller use of their breath and vocal cords*2, (5)(①)(②)(③)(④) more complex (⑤)(⑥)(⑦)(⑧)(⑨)(⑩). Afoot, humans could carry many kinds of objects across immense distances, especially as they learned to make use of their heads, necks, shoulders, backs and waists. With startling effect, they could hit and throw, smash down, and kick. They could also reach and pick more efficiently, especially as their species developed a thumb that could be used in opposition to the index and middle fingers. Free hands (う) them to examine objects, make and utilize tools, and start, set, carry, and control fire. Each of these functions supported and reinforced one another.

Humans sacrificed a life in the trees to become bipedal earth dwellers. Afoot, humans could better exploit the environment, climbing hills, crossing wetlands, wading through ponds, and fording*3 streams, plus—weather permitting—traveling, as walking humans easily do, up to three miles per hour. (6)Able to transport significant quantities of food, water, and goods, they could sustain themselves over considerable distances. This mobility, which (え) the ability to carry children, haul tools, transport food, and later, lead animals, gave humans great migratory powers.

[Original from ‘On Foot: A History of Walking’ by Joseph Amato, © 2004 by New York University. Used with permission.]

*1 hominid： ヒト科

*2 vocal cords： 声帯

*3 ford：（浅瀬など）を歩いて渡る

NOTE

A.（ あ ）～（ え ）のそれぞれの空所に当てはまる語として最も適切な語を下の１～４から選びなさい。ただし，いずれの番号も一回ずつしか使用できません。

1. allowed　　2. coexisted　　3. included　　4. surpassed

B. 下線部(1)に意味が最も近いものを下のア～エから選びなさい。

ア. it is through walking that we have become what we are

イ. walking through history, we have defined our rituals

ウ. we have come to be a walking animal

エ. we have walked along the paths of history in our own style

C. 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

D. 下線部(3)が建設された目的を，本文に即して日本語 20 字以内で説明しなさい。ただし，句読点も文字数に含めます。

E. 下線部(4)に意味が最も近いものを下のア～エから選び，記号で答えなさい。

ア. In case walking set the common but variable standard of local human locomotion

イ. Perhaps walking set the common but variable standard of local human locomotion

ウ．Whether walking set the common but variable standard of local human locomotion

エ．While walking set the common but variable standard of local human locomotion

F. 下線部(5)の空所(①)～(⑩)を下の語ア～コで埋め，本文の内容に最もふさわしい英文を完成させるとき，空所(②)(④)(⑨)に入るものを記号で答えなさい。ただし，いずれの語も一回ずつしか使用できません。

ア．and	イ．animals	ウ．diverse	エ．enabling	オ．other
カ．produce	キ．sounds	ク．than	ケ．them	コ．to

G. 下線部(6)を日本語に訳しなさい。

第１講　解答

＜解答＞

A.（あ）2　（い）4　（う）1　（え）3

B. ア

C. 全訳の下線部(2)を参照。

D. ローマ帝国の軍事力と権力を誇示するため。

E. ア

F. ② ケ　④ カ　⑨ オ

G. 全訳の下線部(6)を参照。

＜全訳＞

記憶にないほど昔からずっと, 歩行は人類の主要な移動手段であった。その起源から, 歩くことと人間であることは共存していた。人類は歩いて地上を横断し，生活を送り，自然環境との結びつきを定義していた。人類は子供たちを抱えて歩き，高齢者を支えて歩き，道具や品物を引いて歩き，家畜を連れて歩いた。同様に，人類は逃げて，追いかけて，殺生をしたり，狩りや食糧採集をしたり，食料，水，燃料，住居を求めたり，移動して，遊んで，求愛して，人類を特徴づける儀式を行ったりしていた。何百万年もの間，私たちの近い祖先も遠い祖先も，歩くことで歴史を刻み人類への進化の道を歩んできたという考えに，真実味をもたらしている。

(2)人間の時間と身体エネルギーの半分も，歩くことやそれに関係する身体活動，例えば走ること，飛び跳ねること，這うこと，登ることに費やしてきたので，歩行条件が変化すると，生活や社会も変えてしまった。そういった多くの変化は，有史以前の広範な時代に起き，最初の二足歩行の祖先の初めの一歩と初期の移動から，およそ 1 万年前の農業革命や四大河文明の出現にまで至る。

インダス川，チグリス川，ユーフラテス川，ナイル川でのこうした文明は，人間の歩行の要素に重大な変革をもたらした。こうした文明の主な特徴―固定の住居，年間の食糧供給，荷役用の家畜，工具製作の専門化，貯蔵，車輪の利用，川の運用，そして主要な小道や道路の支配―はすべて，誰が歩いて行き，なぜ，どこで，いつそうしたのかを具体化する要素となった。

あらゆる古代文明の中で，ローマ帝国は，その 1,000 年の歴史の絶頂期に，最もそ

の領土を広げた。その道路は，主に軍隊の力や国家権力を投影するために建設されたが，歩行を，滑らかな表面，より優れた運搬力，そして一元化された移動経路と結びつけて考える移動のシステムを形成した。その陸の移動システムは，雄牛，馬，そして馬車を利用したが，歩くことが基礎にあり，大抵の場合歩くことを必要として，18 世紀までヨーロッパではそのシステムを越えるものはなかった。もし歩くことによってその土地の人間の共通だが可変な移動力の基準が定まるとすれば，ローマ軍の戦闘部隊の行進のスピードと距離によって長期におよぶ陸の移動の上限が定まり，人類が最初に地上を歩いて以来比類ない支配が明確に限定された。

「初めに足があった」と人類学者のマーヴィン・ハリスは書いた。最古のヒト科の種は，のちのヒト科の種が道具を作る 200 ～ 400 万年前に二足歩行していたが，それは約 10 万年前にホモサピエンスという我々の種が現れる 400 ～ 600 万年前のことである。科学作家のジョン・ノーブルは最近「人類学者と生物学者は現在，直立姿勢と二足歩行が，アフリカ類人猿と共通の祖先から我々人間の血統が分岐したことに関わる決定的でおそらく最初の主要な適応であった，ということで同意している」と書いた。

心理学者のロバート・プロヴィンは，二足歩行によって人類が呼吸や声帯をより十分に利用できるようになり，それによって人類は他の動物より複雑で多様な音を作り出すことができるようになったと推測している。人類は特に，頭，首，肩，背中，そして腰を利用できるようになると，徒歩で，非常に遠くまで様々なものを運ぶことができるようになった。びっくりするような効果で，人類は打つ，投げる，殴る，蹴ることができるようになった。また特に，人類が親指を人差し指と中指と向かい合って使用できるように発達させると，より効率よく手を伸ばし，そして拾えるようになった。自由な手によって，ものを調べること，道具を作って利用すること，そして火をおこし，火をつけて，持ち運び，コントロールすることができるようになった。こういった機能のそれぞれが，相互に支え強化し合った。

人間は，木上での生活を捨て，二足歩行の大地の住人になった。歩くことで，人間は環境をより活用することができて，丘に登り，湿地を横切り，池を歩いて渡り，川を歩いて渡り，それに加えて，天候が許せば，歩行する人間が容易にできるように最高時速 3 マイルで移動もできた。(6)かなりの量の食べ物，水，ものを運搬できたため，かなりの距離を持ちこたえることができた。子供を抱え，道具を車で運び，食べ物を運搬し，のちに，動物を率いる能力を含むこの移動能力は，人間に大きな移住力を手にもたらした。

第１講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	primary	主要な
2	mode	方法
3	locomotion	移動
4	haul	引いて移動させる
5	herd	移動させる
6	flee	逃げる
7	habitat	住みか
8	court	求愛する
9	enact	規定する
10	dedicated to	～に捧げられた
11	prehistory	有史以前
12	migration	移住
13	emergence	出現
14	mark	しるす
15	profound	重大な
16	element	要素
17	feature	特徴
18	domesticated beast	家畜
19	burden	荷物運び
20	storage	保管
21	command	自由に使う力
22	dominance	支配する力
23	trail	山道
24	empire	帝国
25	furthermost	最も遠い
26	authority	権威
27	associate A with B	A を B と結びつける
28	unify	統一する
29	oxen	雄牛
30	surpass	越える
31	march	行進する
32	prolonged	長期にわたる
33	anthropologist	人類学者
34	subsequent	後の
35	hominid	ヒト科
36	upright	直立の
37	divergence	分岐
38	lineage	血統
39	speculate	推測する
40	reinforce	強化する

第１講　音読用白文　　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

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oxen, horses, and carts, but was based on and principally required walking, was not surpassed in Europe until the eighteenth century. If walking set the common but variable standard of local human locomotion, the marching speed and distance of Roman fighting forces set the upper limit of prolonged land travel and defined a type of domination unrivaled since humanity first trod the earth.

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Psychologist Robert Provine speculates that bipedalism permitted hominids to make fuller use of their breath and vocal cords, enabling them to produce more complex and diverse sounds than other animals. Afoot, humans could carry many kinds of objects across immense distances, especially as they learned to make use of their heads, necks, shoulders, backs and waists. With startling effect, they could hit and throw, smash down, and kick. They could also reach and pick more efficiently, especially as their species developed a thumb that could be used in opposition to the index and middle fingers. Free hands allowed them to examine objects, make and utilize tools, and start, set, carry, and control fire. Each of these functions supported and reinforced one another.

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included the ability to carry children, haul tools, transport food, and later, lead animals, gave humans great migratory powers.